

Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs.

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

APPLE-BLOSSOMS.

THE apple-trees with bloom are all aglow—
Soft little of white and snow—
A laugh of spring's delight!

Their ranks of creamy spindles pillow deep
The valley's purple grove
On money walls, in window nooks, their deep
Surges of fruited rose.

Around old homesteads, clustering thick, they
Slept
Their sweets to merriment
And our hushed lanes and ways with fountains
spread
Their pictured canopies.

Green-tinged knobs and forest edges wear
Their beautiful array:
And blossoms graves are sheltered, here and
there,
With their memorial spray.

The effluence on unnumbered boughs
Falls with delicious breath:
O'er our smiling faces and fair, smooth
brows,
And shapen too sweet for death.

Clusters of dimpled faces front between
The soft, caressing pines:
And lovely creatures 'mong the branches
lean,
Lulled by faint, flower-borne tunes.

A pale wind blows, and, as the blossoms fall,
My heart is hurled away:
Faintest and faintest under yon call
Of my unnumbered May.

Faintest and faintest—oh, how strange it seems
With so much sweetness here!
I go like one who dreams within his dreams
That, living, I am here.

—Helen M. Poyer, in June Number.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

May 10, 1780, the Dark Day in New England.

It was May 10, 1780, when darkness
was at noonday over all New England.
The phenomenon has never been
explained. Dr. Tenney, in 1785, wrote to
the Historical Society that the ability of
the land had endeavored to present a
cause, but, said he, "you will agree
with me that no satisfactory solution has
yet appeared." In similar language
wrote Dr. Noah Webster in 1843. The
theory of some, that it was smoke and
ashes from forest fires, extensively
ranging, was disproved. No fires in the
forest could have been sufficient to spread
a dense cloud over the whole of New
England and even some parts of the
Middle States. It came too suddenly,
with no wind to carry it from one point
to another. It was a darkness that
settled down over an area of more than
300,000 square miles at the same time.

We publish a condensed account of
this remarkable phenomenon, forwarded
to us by D. T. Taylor, of Rouse's
Point, N. Y., who wrote it for the Boston
Journal in 1871.

"The year of 1780 was celebrated for
its numerous auroral exhibitions in this
latitude. They covered the midnight
heavens with coruscations of red and
silver, and shrouded, like lightning,
scarcely, any one writer, fairly to face
warmth in the face. The winter
preceding was marked by extraordinary
severity. Snow lay on the ground from
the middle of November to the middle
of April. In December and January a
storm continued for seven successive
days, and the snow fell to a depth of
four feet on a level in this single storm,
and with drifts eight and ten feet high.
Sheep were buried in the drifts for
many days, and even men and animals
perished with the cold. Long Island
Sound was crossed by heavy artillery
on the ice. Narragansett Bay was frozen
over so hard that men traversed the ice
from Providence to Newport in skating
parties, and from Fall River to New-
port loads of wood were conveyed on
the ice through Bristol ferry.

"Previous to the 19th of April filled
the air for several days. There was a
smell of sulphur. The morning of the
19th was overcast with some clouds,
and rain fell over the country, with
lightning and thunder. Scarcely any
motion was in the air; what wind there
was came from the southwest. By nine
o'clock in the forenoon, without previous
warning, the darkness stole
gradually on, with a luminous
appearance near the horizon, as if
the obscuring cloud had dropped
down from above. The darkness was
yellowish of the atmosphere that made
clear silver assume a grass green hue.
Then a dense, undefinable vapor settled
rapidly and without aerial movement
over all the land and ocean from Penn-
sylvania to the Gulf of St. Lawrence,
the darkness in the air, the darkness
grew until the sunlight was effectually
shut out. Ordinary clouds it was not.
The rapidity with which so large an
extent of country was enveloped precludes
the possibility of supposing this to have
been a natural cloud moving laterally.
Besides this, the darkness was too calm
to imagine such a thing. Down came the
darkness thicker and thicker. By ten
o'clock the air was loaded with a thick
gloom. The heavens were tinged with a
yellowish or faint red; the lurid look
increased; few, if any, ordinary clouds
were visible. The sun, as disappearing,
took on a brassy hue. The
lurid, brassy color spread every-
where, above and below. The grass
assumed the color of the sky, and all out-
doors wore a sickly, weird and melan-
choly aspect—a ghastly appearance as if
seen through a smoky haze. By eleven
o'clock it was as night itself, and from
this time until three in the afternoon
the darkness was extraordinary and frightful.

"The extent of the darkness was
greater than is related of any other sim-
ilar phenomenon on record, not excepting
the celebrated dark days over
Egypt and Judea. It reached south to
the northern half of Pennsylvania, and
from thence along the coast northeast to
the wilds of Maine, eastward to the Gulf
of St. Lawrence, and out at sea 120
miles southeast of Boston, and undoubt-
edly much farther; west to the valleys
of Lake Champlain and the Hudson
River, and north into undefined regions
in Canada. Portland, Boston, Har-
ford, New York, West Point and Albany
were affected by it. But the degrees of
darkness differed in different places,
the deepest light settling over New
England. A tract of land and sea 800
miles in length and 400 miles in
breadth, embracing an area of 320,000
square miles, was known to be covered
by the cloud, and so far as can be ascer-
tained, a population of 700,000 souls sat
for a portion of the day and night in a
gloom more or less profound and inex-
plicable.

"Just how dark the day was is at-
tested by indisputable evidence. The
hour and minute could not be dis-
covered on the face of a clock or watch by
persons of unimpaired eyesight. Can-
dles became an absolute necessity both
out doors and in, as it was impossible
to transact ordinary business without
them. Fires on the hearthstone shone
as brightly as on a moonless November
evening, and all dinner-tables were set
with candles upon them as if it were
the evening repast. The keenest eyes
in doors could not see to read the com-
mon print. So far beyond any ordinary

fog was the effect that stages on the road
either put up at the nearest hotel during
the mid-day hours, or carried candles
or lanterns to enable the perplexed
driver to wallow in his way.

"And the brute and feathered crea-
tures seemed to fly and hid themselves
in the branches of the trees. As the
darkness increased they sang their even-
ing songs as they do at twilight, and
then became silent. Pigeons on the
wing took to the shelter of the forest
trees at night. The whip-poor-will, as
if it were truly night, cheerfully sang
his song through the gloomy hours.
Woodcocks, which are night birds,
whistled as they only do in the night
time. Bats came out of their hiding
places and flew about. The fowls
marched solemnly to their roosts as
they do only at nightfall, and after
cocking for a while over the mystery of
so short a day, became still. Cocks
crowed as their custom at night in-
tervals and the early breaking of day.
Frogs peeped their evening concert, and
dogs whined and howled and ran away
as on the approach of an earthquake.
The herds of cattle on New England's
thousand hills sought the shelter of the
shed or barn-yard, lowing as they came
to the gate, and sheep huddled around
the circle with heads inward—the in-
variable custom of apprehended danger.

"On the human family the effect was
still more curious and terrifying. The
mechanic left his tools in the shop, the
farmer his plow in the furrow, and each
moved in silent and morbid mood
toward the barn or dwelling. On the
home threshold they were met by pale
and anxious women, who tremblingly
inquired, 'What is coming?' The
alarmed traveler, seeking the sympathy
of his fellow man as one impressed with
a sense of impending peril, put up at
the nearest house, and mingled his an-
xious questionings and forebodings with
those of the family. Strong men met
and spoke with surprise on their coun-
tenances, and little children peered
timidly into the dense gloom, and then
sought the sheltering parental arms.
Schools broke up in affright, and the
wondering pupils scampered homeward
with many expressions of childish fear.
The inevitable darkness shone out of
the windows of all dwellings—every com-
mune gathered blackness—all hearts
were filled with fear of an approaching,
unparalleled storm, or the occurrence
of a terrestrial convulsion; but it was
not the blackness of the storm-cloud,
such as sometimes, with frightful agita-
tion, breaks over a single city; it was
the silent spreading of the pall-cloud
over the earth by strong, invisible hands.
Many anecdotes of terror are related.
In Boston, from the hours of 11 or 1 till
3 o'clock, business was generally sus-
pended and shops were closed. At
Groton, a court was in session in a
court-house with large windows, as was
the old style of houses of worship; but
at half-past eleven all faces began
to wear a somber hue, whereupon mag-
istrate and people followed suit with all
New England and called for lighted
candles.

"Connecticut went totally under the
cloud. The Journal of her House of
Representatives puts on record the fact
that 'None could see to read or write in
the House, or even at a window, or dis-
tinguish persons at a small distance, or
perceive a candle, or a quantity of druse,
in the circle of attendants.' Therefore,
at eleven o'clock adjourned the House
till two o'clock, afternoon.' Amid the
deepening gloom that wrapped about the
State House, and set the lawgivers
trembling with the apprehension that
the Day of Judgment was at hand,
when the motion for adjournment was
made, Colonel Abraham Davenport,
afterward Judge of Stamford, Conn.,
and State Counselor in the
Legislative Chamber, at Hartford,
said: 'I am against the adjournment.
Either the Day of Judgment is at hand
or it is not. If it is not, there is no
cause for adjournment. If it is, I wish
to be found in the line of my duty. I
wish candles to be brought.'

"The darkness of the day having
been succeeded in an hour or two before
evening by a partially clear sky, and the
shining of the sun, still obscured by the
dark and vapory mist, this interval was
followed by a return of the obscurity
with greater density, that rendered the
first half of the night hideously dark be-
yond all former experience of probably
a million of people who saw it."—New
York Observer.

A Curious Russian Custom.

THE curious ceremony of plowing
around a village in order to drive away
the cattle plague recently took place in
one of the villages of Russia. The
Russian Courier describes it thus: "In
the month of March the cattle plague
broke out in the village of Ozerok, in
the province of Volhynia. In a few days
thirteen cows died, and the peasants
were panic stricken. After warm dis-
cussions, it was decided to drive out the
plague after the manner of our fore-
fathers in similar emergencies—that is,
by plowing around the village. On
March 10, at midnight, all the women
of the village assembled at a spot, to
which were brought the things needed
for that half pagan, half Christian cer-
emony, to-wit, a holy image, a plow,
harness, a bag of sand, and a pall of tar.
A strong young woman was harnessed
to the plow, with the assistance of two
other girls, proceeded to pull it
along. A young girl carrying the holy
image (ikona) headed the procession;
she was followed by an old woman with
the sand bag, who threw the sand right
and left, the plowing party trying to
cover the entire village with the sand.
The woman with the tar pall besprinkled
the soil with tar. A crowd of girls and
women followed, each carrying some
article with which to make a noise, as
scythes, tin cans, iron pans, boilers, ba-
sins, pokers, and other things. Though
the noise made was indescribable, and
the women's yelling and shouting inces-
sant, they were ineffectual to frighten
off the plague spirit, for its ravages in
that village are undiminished."

The native Roman ladies are very
handsome, tall and exquisitely formed;
not poor things, they can not only enjoy
the luxury of a short walking-dress. Their
feet are the reverse of Cinderella's. It
is their sole blemish.

JERRY LIND, the famous prima donna,
is a member of the chorus of the Bach
Society of London, of which Herr
Goldsmidt, her husband, is the con-
ductor.

From an Isabella grapevine, on the
place of Mr. Quinn, Pensacola, Fla., a
leaf was plucked which measured three
inches across.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at
Milan for erecting statues of Bellini and
Verdi in the Scala Theater, alongside
those of Rossini and Donizetti.

Chinese have apparently adopted
China's title. The Margate Trading is
the Chinese special emissary to Russia.

HOME AND FARM.

APPLE-PIES. Three-quarters
of a pound of butter, quarter of a pound
of loaf sugar, one pound flour; add the
butter by degrees and work with the
finger; roll out and bake in a glass
dish.

CURED POTATOES.—Four quart
of boiling milk on a pint and a half of but-
termilk; strain and press the curd light-
ly; then beat well with one ounce of
butter, one ounce of sugar, a teaspoonful
of bread-crumbs and four eggs; bake in
pans half an hour.

For furniture polish, take two parts
sweet oil, one part alcohol; shake well
before using. Apply with soft cotton
cloth and rub dry, the more rubbing the
better. If this mixture has stood for
some time add more alcohol. This will
clean and improve the appearance of
any kind of furniture.

A WISCONSIN man has experimented
with potato seed for more than twenty
years. He has concluded that it is best
to plant small potatoes whole, selecting
the most perfect specimens of the variety
to be raised. He thinks if he could
adopt this plan to would be better than
potatoes running out. He has planted
the White Peachblow for twelve years
or more, and the last crop was better
than the first.

RASPBERRY TART WITH CREAM.—
Roll out some thin puff paste and lap it
in a paty-pan of what size you choose;
put in raspberries, strew over them fine
sugar; cover with a thin lid, and then
bake. Cut it open, and have ready the
following mixture warm: half a pint of
cream, the yolks of two or three eggs
well beaten, and a little sugar; and
when this is added to the tart, return it
to the oven for five or six minutes.

THE parasite that causes gapes in
fowl is of a red color and about three-
quarters of an inch long. The remedies
are numerous, but chiefly consist in re-
moving the worms. One way is to moisten
a feather from which all but
the quill is removed, with oil, salt water, or a weak nitric
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